

***Focus this month:
Global War on
Terrorism***

"The threats to our nation will not go away. They despise the American way of life. They despise everything we hold dear. They don't value what we value. We go to war with rules of engagement, with rules of land warfare and with the Geneva Convention. They go to war against our civilians and against our children to destroy our way of life. Killing an American is what they value, not combat. It's a different type of enemy. Some call them asymmetric, but they are asymmetric not just in weaponry and their approach to combat; they are asymmetric in their morals and what they hold dear. We're committed, and we're going to defeat this opponent." – Gen. Kevin P. Byrnes, Training and Doctrine Command

***Top stories this
month in TRADOC
Perspective:***

Stability operations	2
Eye protection test	3
Rangers in action	5
Tan boots, BDUs	7
OIF veteran	8
Bronze Star	8
All-Army cyclist	11
Recruiter stand-down	13
Bliss JCOC visit	13
Unified Quest	15
IED conference	15
CZ MOS course	16
Last blast	17



This month's focus: trends and training
in TRADOC

Students, MPs team for stability ops training

Story by Jeff Crawley/**Fort Leavenworth
Lamp**

Photos by Prudence Siebert/**Fort
Leavenworth Lamp**

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan.

(TRADOC News Service, May 19, 2005) – When Soldiers occupy a country, communicating with local tribal leaders, city officials and security forces is crucial in getting along with the populace while still meeting mission goals.

This was a teaching point for Command and General Staff College students enrolled in the "Stability Operations in Iraq" elective as they put their classroom work into practice during a field exercise May 11-12 at the old U.S. Disciplinary Barracks.

"We're trying to get them to understand and appreciate the importance of cultural considerations when they are doing their planning," said Col. Robert Mackay, director of the CGSC Joint Multinational Operations Department.

Students diplomatically negotiated with various Iraqi "officials" in an exercise that planners tried to make realistic. People of Iraqi descent roleplayed an Iraqi Security Forces battalion commander, a local sheikh or tribesman and a province political adviser.

Each encounter between the local authority and a small group of Soldiers took place in a small room in a dark, dilapidated building without electricity.

"This building may closely replicate the environment they may find themselves in

About the cover:

Sgt. 1st Class John Konken of Niobrara, Neb., (left) and Spc. Darryl Leija of Clinton Township, Mich., load Sabot munitions into the M-1 Abrams Tank at Camp Taji, Iraq.

Soldiers and civilians -- including those back in the United States working at organizations such as Training and Doctrine Command -- support the troops on point in Iraq and Afghanistan in many ways. (Photo by Sgt. Kevin Bromley)



Command and General Staff College students Majors Kyle Feger and Matt Ballard listen as Maj. Aaron Cook negotiates with Samer Abdelrahman, who was portraying a sheikh for the "Stability Operations in Iraq" class exercise May 12 at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Iraq or Afghanistan," said Mackay.

"This was a great opportunity to get exposure to a situation we may face in the near future," said Maj. Jim Bailey, a CGSC student who participated in the training. Bailey said he gained great respect for interpreters and developed a rapport with them.

Samer Abdelrahman, a U.S. citizen of Iraqi descent, portrayed a sheikh.

"(The students) were good; they knew precisely what they wanted to accomplish," said Abdelrahman. "They knew not to be misled by the person with whom they were negotiating."

In one scenario, Soldiers played the commander and principal staff officers of a battalion assigned to stability and reconstruction operations. They had to meet with the local police commander, known as being reluctant to be identified as working closely with coalition forces. Insurgents were using improvised explosive devices to kill many civilians in the police com-

mander's jurisdiction. The Soldiers' task was to arrange for a cooperative agreement between the police and their battalion to enhance security in the area.

Maj. Glenn Woolgar said he took the nine-week course to get an understanding of the basics of Iraqi culture and how to deal with the people.

Maj. Vic Hamilton said the curriculum was preparing him for learning a different way of life.

"When you can't communicate in the same language, you've got to know what those facial expressions and eye contact mean," said Hamilton. "We need much, much more of this (training)."

Gary Hobin, CGSC instructor and the course manager, said the college wants to equip the students with enough cultural background and understanding of what they are likely to see when they get to Iraq, not to become Arabic language experts, he said.



"These guys (students) have been successful in more or less traditional military aspects of their jobs, whatever their branch," said Hobin. "In most cases, they've not had to deal with folks whose world view is completely different than their own."

After the negotiation exercises, students participated in small-arms training with Soldiers from the 500th Military Police Detachment's Special Reaction Team. Students blasted away in a barricade field, close-quarters type training.

The training teaches students how to engage targets; use tactical angles; shoot, move and communicate; and to fight through a battle, said Capt. Anthony Lang, deputy provost marshal.

For ammunition, students used simunitions, paint pellets designed to be fired from the 9mm pistol and M-4 and M-16 rifles.

"They'll feel the impact of not doing the right thing," said Lang.

Maj. Frank Gilbertson went through the simunitions training.

"It's a great experience; it works better than the MILES (Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System) and it doesn't encumber the weapons system as much," said Gilbertson.

Many of the students have told Hobin that the "Stability Operations in Iraq" course is very useful.

"For a student to come to me and say, 'That's the greatest thing since sliced bread,' is really neat," said Hobin.

Left: Majors Thomas Sutton and Richard Edwards maneuver around file cabinets set up as barricades during a simunitions demonstration for the Command and General Staff College elective "Stability Operations in Iraq" at the old U.S. Disciplinary Barracks May 12 at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Army tests eye protection

Story and photos by Melissa House/*The Bayonet*

FORT BENNING, Ga. (TRADOC News Service, May 6, 2005) – According to statistics from the Office of the Surgeon General, eye injuries represent almost 16 percent of all injuries in Iraq and Afghanistan since March 2003.

Currently, deploying Soldiers are issued combat eye protection, but now, around 400 Infantry Training Brigade Soldiers are trying several different types of CEP that might eventually be issued to all Soldiers.

Col. Chuck Adams, the OTSG senior optometry consultant, said the goal is to achieve a culture change from vision correction for some Soldiers to eye protection for all.

"We're talking about putting eyewear on half a million Soldiers," Adams said. "And it's not so much about which product we choose, but the training. Combat eye protection is embraced for deployed Soldiers. We need to embrace it for all Soldiers."

As part of the Military Combat Eye Protection Program, the OTSG and the team from Program Executive Office-Soldier at Fort Belvoir, Va., are hoping the Soldiers in B Company, 1st Battalion, 50th Infantry Regiment, and D Co., 1st Bn., 329th Inf. Regt., will have some good feedback on three sets of spectacles.

"Eye injuries hit the radar post-1972 and the Arab-Israeli Wars," said Lt. Col. Emery Fehl, chief of optometry at Martin Army Community Hospital and the post's MCEPP liaison. In subsequent years, the Army researched and developed spectacles and goggles designed to combat a laser threat by blocking certain wavelengths. That, he said, is where the Army's current offerings, with their multiple



Pvt. Duncan Kiruthi, B Company, 1st Battalion, 50th Infantry Regiment, tries out combat eye protection at the Malone 9 firing range on Fort Benning, Ga.

lenses, came in. But the eyewear adopted in 1994 and issued in 1998 didn't pass muster with Soldiers.

Sarah Morgan-Clyborne, who has been working eyewear issues with PEO-Soldier for about 12 years, said the second-

generation items – intended to provide spectacles and goggles that would share lenses, provide ballistic protection and support prescription lenses – was unsuccessful.

"We did not design a frame that was acceptable to Soldiers," Morgan-Clyborne said. "Protection was important but not a motivating factor."

The missing factor? "It was a great product," Adams said, "but it doesn't look like an Oakley and doesn't look cool."

So the Army entered the formal contracting process with several commercial vendors, Morgan-Clyborne said, and also receives unsolicited proposals.

"We evaluate (the eyewear) for industry safety standards and ballistic fragmentation protection, then rank the products and place them on an authorized protective eyewear list," she said.

Individual commanders can select eyewear for their unit from that list.

Right now, the ballistic-protection piece is more important than the laser threat, Fehl said.

Of the 345 eye injuries evacuated from Iraq and Afghanistan after March 2003, three Soldiers are totally blind and 44 have total loss of vision in one eye.

But eye injuries aren't limited to combat operations.

Adams said one of his first patients as a young doctor in Germany was a sergeant with a prosthetic eye because of an accident on a range.

"We want to protect Soldiers' vision," Adams said, and one of the ways to do that is by issuing CEP to every Soldier.

Fort Benning is the only installation conducting the CEP test, and Fehl said the end number of around 400 makes this test more valid.

"This is the right place to do this testing," Fehl said. On April 8 and 9, the

two companies received a mass issue of the first set of CEP, the UVEX XC. Soldiers wore them during field training for two weeks, then critiqued them.

On Wednesday at Malone 9, Soldiers from B Co., 1st Bn., 50th Inf. Regt., were putting the second set – ESS ICE 2 spectacles – through the paces on the range. The Soldiers have yet to see the Revision Sawfly, the third set they'll test. Based on the data, the company will wear the preferred CEP during their seven-day capstone field exercise.

Pvt. Duncan Kiruthi, a B Co. Soldier, doesn't normally wear eye protection. In the first day on the range, Kiruthi had reservations.

"I'm not feeling confident," he said. But Kiruthi thought since it was his first time firing a weapon, it would get better and didn't expect the eyewear to be a factor. One of the company's drill sergeants, Staff Sgt. Jefferson Negus, said the Soldiers, and some of the cadre, have been putting the CEP on every time they don their Kevlar and equipment.

"The glasses are getting a full set of abuse," Negus said. "We've had breakage, but we haven't seen a pattern. They seem to be fitting the durability standard." He said he felt much more protected and the two glasses he's tried are light enough not to bother him.

Negus, a combat veteran who served with the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) in Mosul, said his unit had eye protection, but it was a personal choice whether or not to wear it.

"That's what we're trying to change," Adams said. "We want to instill the feeling that something's missing when they walk outside (without eyewear). Soldiers are willing to walk around garrison with a little bit of blur, but out in the desert, they want the best possible vision. They must train



Pfcs. Matthew Brugeman, left, and Michael Brock move off the range at Fort Benning, Ga. Both are wearing the clear lenses for their combat eye protection, and Brock has prescription inserts.

as they fight."

Training as they fight means Soldiers would be issued CEP, frame of choice and protective mask inserts for those Soldiers needing corrective lenses, and CEP for those without a need. The Army currently only issues S-9 glasses to initial-entry Soldiers who need vision correction.

Issuing the CEP to all Soldiers is a move Negus thinks is long overdue.

"I don't think the Soldiers see the value in them yet," Negus said.

But another of B Co.'s Soldiers likes the idea and said the glasses are working well for him.

"They have saved me a couple of times already from getting an eye injury," said Pvt. Joseph DeLair, "especially during land nav, walking through the woods and bushes."

While the CEP will cost between and average of \$16 to \$40 per Soldier, Adams said it will be partially offset by no longer issuing the S-9 glasses Soldiers don't like.

"It's tough to talk numbers," Adams said. "But the important point is – if you lose one eye, the Army pays a Soldier upwards of \$1 million for disability."

Around the command: People, initiatives and milestones

Merrill in the mountains

*Thousands flock to Ranger camp for open house
Demonstrations, dedications highlight event*

Story and photos by Bridgett Siter/*The Bayonet*

FORT BENNING, Ga. (TRADOC News Service, May 12, 2005) – Forty years ago, 5th Ranger Training Battalion instructors weren't welcome in Dahlonega, Ga. Camp Merrill, in the Chattahoochee National Forest, just up the road a piece from the tiny mountain town, was still new, and Vietnam-era stereotypes about Soldiers were colorful and controversial.

It took a few years for the locals to warm up to the Rangers, but they did, eventually, as more and more of the camp cadre retired in the area, put down roots and went to work alongside the natives.

When the folks of Dahlonega took a shine to their Rangers, their attitudes did a one-eighty. They began to worry about their Rangers. Were they getting enough sleep? Enough food?

Well, the obvious answer was no. Ranger School, by design, pushes students to their limits. They're sleep deprived and hungry, as they would be in combat. And the second phase of Ranger School, at Camp Merrill, where mountaineering skills, combat techniques and rough-terrain patrolling are taught, is particularly grueling.

To allay concerns, Camp Merrill cadre encouraged the townsfolk to come see for themselves what Ranger training was all about. They planted the seed, so to speak, for what would eventually become one of the largest and most popular events in a tourist town known for its regular "events," festivals, parades and whatnot.

The 5th Ranger Training Battalion open house draws thousands to the camp each year, and May 7 was no different – or different only because it exceeded everyone's expectations. Cadre planned for 3,000 visitors. At last count, at least 4,000 showed up for the event, which included a Mountain Ranger Run, a big draw in itself. Nearly 500 runners participated in what was actually a series of



The 5th Ranger Training Battalion's A Company held a Rangers in Action demonstration May 7 during the unit's annual open house at Camp Merrill, Ga., with a focus on hand-to-hand combat. The Rangers faked kicks and rolled with the punches to make the combatives demonstration look real.

races, including a run-bike-run duathlon and a formidable 34-kilometer bike race up, up, up and down the Tennessee Valley Divide.

The races started early, with runners snaking out from the starting line in all directions – the 5K went here, the 10K there, and so on. When the dust cleared, a second wave of visitors arrived. By 10 a.m., the camp was crawling with curious locals, anxious to see Rangers in action, fast roping, fighting and falling from the sky.

The open house featured a demonstration not unlike the Rangers in Action held regularly on Fort Benning, but with an emphasis on mountaineering. Demonstra-

tions included rappelling, hand-to-hand combat, a freefall parachute jump, and a patrol insertion and extraction using helicopters.

The RIA demo, entertainment of the spectator sort, was sandwiched between periods of hands-on activities: a climbing wall, firing range, face-painting and the like.

"They wake me up all the time with those things," said a woman who obviously lives near the camp, as she exited the machinegun tent. "I figured I might as well have a shot at it."

Midway through the six-hour open house, the crowd paused to honor the fallen Rangers whose names are listed on

a marker at the bridge crossing of Fallen Ranger Memorial Road. It was a solemn moment in an otherwise festive day, as 11-year-old Ricky Carter thanked the Mountain Ranger Association for adding his father's name to the list. Tom Carter, a former Ranger, was killed in Iraq in 2002 while working as a civilian contractor.

Steven Hawk, the association's chairman, said the memorial stands appropriately at a spot Ranger School students cross on their way to and from Mosby Airfield.

"Every Ranger at some point in his career crosses this bridge," he said. "It's a rally point. And I believe the spirits of these fallen Rangers will be here regularly to encourage our Ranger students to drive on."

The Rangers long ago won the hearts of the people of Dahlonega, said Lt. Col. Doug Flohr, battalion commander. And the success of this year's open house is indicative of the consistent support the locals offer.

In return, the nearly \$10,000 raised during the event will be distributed among local charities.



Right: The 75th Ranger Regiment's Regimental Reconnaissance Detachment jumps onto Mosby Airfield during the 5th Ranger Training Battalion's open house at Camp Merrill, Ga., May 7.

BCTB's 'Rock of the Marne' changes hands

By Melissa House/*The Bayonet*

FORT BENNING, Ga. (TRADOC News Service, May 19, 2005) – Lt. Col. Bryan Dyer passed the 1st Battalion, 38th

Infantry Regiment, colors to Lt. Col. Scott Power May 16 at Pomeroy Field.

The regiment was constituted and organized in 1917 in the build-up for World

War I, spending 22 years as part of the 3rd Infantry Division, and serving in World War II and the Korean War. In 1987, the regiment received a new mission: training Soldiers.

Basic Combat Training Brigade commander Col. William Gallagher praised Dyer for his efforts.

"(Dyer) is a Soldier and a warrior," Gallagher said. "And in this past year, Bryan Dyer was instrumental in the Army's transformation of basic combat training. In my view, there is no greater service a commander can do for his subordinates than to better prepare them for war through more relevant, demanding training."

Dyer was commissioned in 1984, serving as a lieutenant in the Repub-

lic of Panama and as a captain at Fort Bragg, N.C., where he commanded a company and deployed for Operation Just Cause, Desert Shield and Storm. As a field-grade officer, Dyer served in Albania, Kosovo and Afghanistan.

Gallagher said it was clear Dyer applied the lessons he learned in more than 20 years of service in tough infantry jobs in testing and evaluating new training events.

"There is no doubt, in my professional judgment, that the training you instituted has kept more Soldiers alive," Gallagher said. "It was always very clear that innovative, quality training was the top priority. Your command climate guided a battalion that was full of pride, spirit, values, passion and a commitment to excellence. If I were a new Soldier, I would want to be assigned to 1-38, because the feeling of being in a highly competent, hot-shot outfit is incomparable."

The change-of-command ceremony marked Dyer's last formation in uniform. The Tucker, Ga., native retired at the same place his infantry career began.

Dyer said the new Soldiers and cadre on the parade field represented the best America has to offer.

"I'd like for you to think about one thing right now," Dyer told the audience. "Those new Soldiers in the BDU caps out there



Lt. Col. Scott Power, left, takes the guidon from Basic Combat Training Brigade commander Col. William Gallagher during the 1st Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment's change-of-command ceremony. Power took command from Lt. Col. Bryan Dyer, who is retiring after more than 20 years of Army service.

signed up to be Soldiers when the nation needed them the most: while we are at war. These young men are truly special.”

Dyer said his two years in command were challenging and demanding, but also rewarding. During that time, there was a drastic change in the way the Army conducts basic training, focusing more on warrior tasks and drills, he said.

“Training a warrior is a difficult task,” he said. “We went from 72 hours in the field to 14 days. Now, we even conduct a moving convoy live fire with Soldiers who have only been in the Army for seven or eight weeks. This has been a major shift in the way we approach training.

“I am very proud of what this battalion has accomplished and the spirit in which we have trained new Soldiers to live the Army values and become warriors.”

Dyer thanked his fellow battalion

commanders for fostering a non-competitive environment and Command Sgt. Maj. Casto Rivers, his “battle buddy” and an “awesome noncommissioned officer,” for being the steady hand in the battalion and having the best interest of the Soldier at heart.

“Being a member of the cadre in a basic training company is difficult,” Dyer said. “It isn’t about technical skill. It is about getting a new Soldier to internalize the Warrior Ethos and get that fire in the belly to always place the mission first, to never quit, to never accept defeat and to never leave behind a fallen comrade.”

That mission, he said, could only be learned through the personal example of his “Rock of the Marne” drill sergeants and cadre.

“So to the cadre, thanks for all you do

every day for our Army and nation,” he said. “As I leave today, I know that the battalion will continue to succeed in its mission of training warriors. I know the drill sergeants will make that happen.”

Gallagher said the battalion continues to be “in the best of hands” as they welcome Power and his family, saying Power has the “perfect background and dynamic leadership” to guide the battalion.

Power served as chief of the Infantry Center’s Office of Infantry Proponency. His previous assignments include 1st Bn., 327th Inf. Regt., 101st Airborne Div. (Air Assault), in Operations Desert Shield and Storm; 2nd Bn., 327th Inf. Regt., 101st Airborne Div. (Air Assault) in Kosovo; and with the Light Infantry Task Force Training Team (Airborne) at the National Training Center.

Tan boots now authorized with BDUs

Story and photo by Tobi Edler/*The Leader*

FORT JACKSON, S.C. (TRADOC News Service, May 19, 2005) – The battle-dress uniform and desert battle-dress uniform wear policy has undergone some recent changes.

As of April 5, several items that are part of the new Army combat uniform are authorized for wear with the BDU and DBDU. Some of those items include green socks, tan moisture wicking t-shirt and the tan-colored Army combat boots, both hot weather and temperate weather.

Sgt. 1st Class Richard Ellis, plans and operations noncommissioned officer in charge, Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security, is taking advantage of the regulation, having been issued his tan boots while stationed in Baghdad. However, Ellis has experienced a few challenges.

“People come up to me and say, ‘Are those boots authorized with that uniform?’ I have been challenged so much since I

began wearing the tan boots that I actually carry the ‘all Army activities’ message that changed the regulation around with me in my pocket,” said Ellis.

“I have been wearing the tan boots for about a week now, but I can’t put a number on how many times I have been asked what’s up with the boots. I feel like a trend-setting cool guy with all the attention I have been receiving.”

Ellis has already encouraged several of his Soldiers to make the change from black to tan.

“They are more comfortable, you don’t have to spend all day shining them, and it will help ease the transition to the new ACU,” Ellis said.

Wear-out dates for the BDU and the DBDU are still to be determined. However, the mandatory possession dates for the ACU are set in stone. All Soldiers who are active duty, Army Reserve or National Guard must have two sets of each in their possession by May 1, 2007.



Tan boots, issued with desert battle dress uniforms, are now authorized for wear with BDUs.

Roadrunner battalion NCO serves with reminder of combat in Iraq

By Jeremy O'Bryan/Western Region
Cadet Command Public Affairs

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (TRADOC News Service, May 6, 2005) – A training noncommissioned officer for an ROTC battalion has what some may call a workaday job. He organizes cadets, prepares supplies, coordinates training venues – *woo-hoo*.

But Sgt. 1st Class Joseph Briscoe, training NCO for the Roadrunner Battalion at the University of Texas–San Antonio, knows what an intense, high-pressure situation is like after spending several months on the ground in Iraq. And he's reminded every day of his service there. Briscoe lives, works and plays – as adeptly as anyone else, to hear his boss tell it – with a prosthetic arm he has after suffering injuries in an attack on his convoy.

A 5th Special Forces Group news release tells of Briscoe's harrowing experience, which occurred Oct. 31, 2003, during his second trip to the embattled country – an experience for which Briscoe was awarded the Bronze Star.

Briscoe and two other Soldiers were

providing security for another vehicle, which was chasing assailants after being nearly nailed by a rocket-propelled grenade. Sometime into the clash, Briscoe's vehicle was hit squarely by an RPG. He was badly wounded in both arms; his right was severed.

Months of hospital stays and rehabilitation followed for the Soldier, and he was fitted with a new arm.

Nineteen years ago in Ames, Texas, a dinky town of about a thousand nestled among farms and ranches between Beaumont and Houston, a young Joe Briscoe decided to join the Army. After 18-plus years on active-duty and lots of war stories to tell, he's back in his home state, now assigned to a cadet battalion in San Antonio helping to teach college students how to be Army officers. "Giving back," he said.

Giving back is something Briscoe does quite well, according to Lt. Col. Michael Podojil, professor of military science at UTSA and commander of the battalion.

"Non-stop. Relentless. Positive." Podojil pauses between off-the-cuff descriptors of his whip-crack training NCO. "Intensely

focused, but fun to be around. He takes things in stride and doesn't let his 'disability' interfere with his life."

Briscoe's job as training NCO makes him the behind-the-scenes go-to guy for all the training-related activities cadets participate in. He makes the training happen: coordinates activities and resources like rooms, training sites and supplies; briefs instructors regarding upcoming training; and records and analyzes the cadets' physical training and weapons qualification. And he does it all with aplomb.

"He won't put anything off on someone else. He lives to improvise, adapt and overcome," Podojil said.

Briscoe never once questioned his decision to stay in the Army after losing his arm.

"It never occurred to me," he said. "I'm thankful to work with these cadets, to be productive, to give back," he explained, adding that he doesn't even really notice his advancing retirement eligibility. He's simply not ready to go yet. "The Army allowed me to stay; I want to stay."

5th Ranger Training Battalion commander awarded Bronze Star

Story and photo by Bridgett Siter/*The Bayonet*

FORT BENNING, Ga. (TRADOC News Service, May 12, 2005) – Not much can be said about the actions that led to Lt. Col. Doug Flohr's Bronze Star. He was responsible for establishing a forward operating base for a Joint task force in Iraq two years ago.

The rest is classified, but when the details come out, and they will one day, "history will be very kind to Doug Flohr," said Col. K.K. Chinn, commander of the Ranger Training Brigade.

Chinn awarded Flohr the Bronze May 7 during the 5th Ranger Training Battalion's annual open house at Camp Merrill in north Georgia.

Flohr, who took command of the 5th RTB after returning from Iraq, was caught off guard by the award.

"I had no idea. I'm surprised – stunned, actually," he said. "I'll just say this: you do

your part in a combat situation without thinking about it a whole lot. This represents, to me, all the Soldiers who fought with us, who do what they do without thinking about awards or medals."

Flohr said he feels "pretty overwhelmed" by the award when he thinks of those who earned it before him.

"You read about World War II veterans getting it, and to think now you've got one – that's pretty powerful," he said. "I was just happy to be a part of the (operation). Now I'm

just happy to be in the company of a lot of good men."

It's the meaning behind the medal Flohr said he'll cherish. As for the medal itself,



Lt. Col. Doug Flohr, right, was awarded the Bronze Star May 7 by Col. K.K. Chinn in a surprise ceremony during the 5th Ranger Training Battalion's annual open house.

he'll send it to his father in West Virginia.

In what amounts to "the second overwhelming thing in three days," Flohr learned May 9 he's been selected as military assistant to the secretary of the Army.

Father of Monroe Doctrine honored

Story by Master Sgt. Edward Lundeen/**Fort Lee Traveller**

Photos by Jason Cardenas/**Fort Lee Traveller**

FORT LEE, Va. (TRADOC News Service, May 5, 2005) – Fort Lee and the nation honored President James Monroe, the nation's fifth president, in a wreath-laying ceremony April 28 at Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery.

Throughout the year, military commands across America honor deceased presidents on their birthdays. A general officer from the nearest military installation visits the gravesite and participates in a wreath-laying ceremony as a representative of the sitting president of the United States.

Monroe was born at Monroe's Creek in Westmoreland County, Va., April 28, 1758, to wealthy parents who had kinship to the British royal family. Today his birthplace is marked by a sign about one mile from Monroe Hall on Secondary Road 205 near Colonial Beach, Va.

He was a classmate of Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall at the prestigious Campbellton Academy, at the time the finest school in Virginia.

In 1774 he entered the College of

William and Mary but was unable to concentrate on his education due to the revolution beginning to engulf the country at the time. He dropped out of college in 1776 and joined the Williamsburg militia. He and a few classmates raided the governor's palace in Williamsburg, taking 200 muskets and 300 swords and giving them to the Virginia militia.

He joined the Continental Army that same year and had attained the rank of lieutenant colonel when he left the Army in 1778. He fought in many battles during the Revolution: Harlem Heights, where he was wounded; Brandywine; Monmouth; and Trenton, where he was wounded again.

He also served with George Washington in his New York campaign.

After military service, he was appointed by Governor Thomas Jefferson as the military commissioner from Virginia in 1780. He and Jefferson became very close friends, as Monroe studied law under Jefferson for two years.

Monroe obtained his law degree and opened a practice in Fredericksburg, Va. In 1782 he was elected to the Virginia General Assembly.

In 1783 Monroe became a member of the Continental Congress and became

nationally known for promoting land grants of Western lands to Revolutionary War veterans. He also persisted with free trade along the Mississippi River and proposed that the Constitution give Congress authority to regulate foreign and interstate commerce.

Monroe married the beautiful Elizabeth Kortright of New York in 1786. They moved to Fredericksburg that same year and had three children.

Monroe became a prominent citizen of Fredericksburg quickly by being admitted to the bar in 1787. He was also selected to serve on the city council, and he served in the vestry at St. George's Church and as trustee of Fredericksburg Academy. He was again selected to serve in the Virginia Assembly.

In 1790 he served as U.S. senator when he was elected after the death of the incumbent senator. He was re-elected in 1791 and served in this position until he resigned May 27, 1794.

As a senator, he proposed the changing of a rule of Congress that would allow the general public to attend sessions of the Senate, which Congress passed. He opposed President George Washington's neutrality proclamation against France and England and also opposed the creation of an army.

Washington selected Monroe in 1794 as the minister (called ambassador today) to France. The Monroes loved France and French things; they socialized, entertained, learned to speak fluent French and became part of the French fabric.

Washington felt Monroe was too comfortable and that he should have taken a stand to publicly defend the Jay Treaty with Great Britain. Because he did not do so, Washington recalled him in 1796. Monroe, not to be outdone, was elected as governor of Virginia and served the commonwealth in that capacity from 1799-1802.

During this period, Monroe's old friend Jefferson was elected president and selected Monroe to serve as envoy to France in 1803. There he, along with U.S. minister Robert Livingston, laid the groundwork and helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase from the French.

Later that same year, Jefferson selected him as minister to England and Spain, a capacity he served in until 1807. Returning to Virginia with his family, he was elected to the Virginia Assembly for the third time in 1810, then as governor again in 1811. He served only two months



Brig. Gen. Matthew Matia, deputy commanding general for mobilization and training, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command, Fort Lee, Va., and Sgt. Maj. James Furin, senior staff noncommissioned officer, combat service, U.S. Army Reserves, render honors April 28 to the fifth president of the United States, James Monroe, at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Va., during a wreath-laying ceremony.

when he was appointed by fellow Virginian and friend President James Madison to be secretary of state. He held this powerful position until the end of the Madison presidency in 1817.

As broken relations between the United States and Britain led to the War of 1812, Monroe personally led a scout force to Maryland and determined the British were intending to take Washington, D.C., and overthrow the government. He then ordered all essential documents to be taken out of the city, saving countless records of our nation's history.

Madison, after the British retreated, appointed Monroe as secretary of war, in which he served concurrently along with secretary of state from 1814-1815.

In 1816, Madison announced he would do as Washington did and not seek a third term. Monroe received Madison's endorsement to run for president, as well as Jefferson's. Monroe had little opposition in the Federalist Party and won election. He was inaugurated March 4, 1817.

The White House was still damaged from the war, so Monroe set out on a presidential tour of the country, much like Washington had done. The tour put him in touch with the American people, and it made them feel good about themselves and the country – one reporter at the time said Monroe made them all feel good, a phrase that caught on and labeled Monroe's presidency as "the era of good feelings."

The most notable events in his eight years as chief executive were the Panic of 1819, a result of bad banking practices brought about by the War of 1812, which sent the nation into an economic panic that lasted two years; the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which would have caused an imbalance of slave states vs.

free states; the acquisition of Florida from Spain and the inception of the Monroe Doctrine, which stated that European monarchies could not interfere in the affairs of countries in the Western Hemisphere, declaring the colonization period of the Americas by the Old World as being over, and in return the U.S. would not interfere with the affairs of Old World countries.

Re-inaugurated for his second administration March 5, 1821, Monroe set about continuing his policies. The biggest issues of his second term were the Monroe Doctrine and the slavery issue.

Missouri's admission to the Union caused most of the controversy because it was to be a slave state. Monroe compromised with Maine's admission as a free state to accompany Missouri's joining the Union as a slave state, which evened out the balance of free states and slave states in the country at the time. However, history shows that the seeds of the Civil War were laid as early as 1820 – the year of the Missouri Compromise.

Monroe left the presidency in March 1825 and returned with Elizabeth to Virginia, moving to their estate, Oak Hill, near Leesburg.

In 1829 he was both a member and president of the Virginia Constitutional Convention in Richmond. In 1830, following Elizabeth's death, Monroe moved to New York City to live with his daughter. He died there July 4, 1831, at age 73.

He was buried at Marble Cemetery in New York City but was later re-interred in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond July 4, 1858. The commonwealth of Virginia wanted Monroe's remains returned to his native soil and petitioned to have this done. Buried beside him are his wife, daughter and son-in-law.



The color guard from 54th Quartermaster Company, 240th QM Battalion, 49th QM Group, flanks the grave of James Monroe, the fifth president of the United States, April 28 at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Va., during a wreath-laying ceremony.



Maj. Matt Lorenz, 306th Military Intelligence Battalion, trains for the the Ironman Triathlon World Championship, to be held in Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, Oct. 15. Lorenz qualified for the event by finishing 47 out of 1,830 competitors in the first Arizona Ironman Triathlon.

All-Army cyclist qualifies for Ironman Triathlon World Championship

Story by Amanda Keith/*The Scout*
Photos by Dan Simon/*The Scout*

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz. (TRADOC News Service, May 6, 2005) – Maj. Matt Lorenz fought his way through 39 mph winds and temperatures in the 70s to finish 47th out of 1,830 competitors in the first Arizona Ironman Triathlon.

That accomplishment qualified the Company A, 306th Military Intelligence Battalion, Soldier to compete in the Ironman Triathlon World Championship to be held in Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, Oct. 15. Lorenz is assigned to the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command System Manager-Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, part of the Intelligence Center at Fort Huachuca.

"Thank goodness, God gave us the

wind instead of the heat," Lorenz said. "There was some tradeoff there, because I think that kept a lot of people out of the hospital and out of the medical tent and getting IVs. The run was still hot, it was in the hotter part of the day, ... and there were some undescribed small hills that were quite painful but kept everything exciting. The run course was very good ... parts of it on dirt/rock trails, away from many cars and pollution and anything else."

But Lorenz wasn't disturbed by the unexpected events of the day.

"I wasn't worried so much about the competition," Lorenz said. "I didn't even think of it as a race, it's just kind of a long day. I'm not good enough to say it's a race. I just wanted to go out and have fun."

His original goal for the triathlon was

finishing in nine hours and he came pretty close, coming in at nine hours, 54 minutes.

"Just an hour slower than I wanted to do," said Lorenz. "But as it turns out, everyone finished a lot slower than what they wanted. It wasn't a fast course, which made me feel better about my 9:54."

And despite missing his goal, he accomplished another, more important goal: having fun.

"Around New Years, I had visions of trying to do nine hours in the Ironman," he said. "As time went on and I worked and I traveled and I overcame some mystery illness, I said, 'OK, I'm just going to go into this and have fun.' And my girlfriend, Kathleen, was doing it as well, so I shifted a little bit away from this lofty goal of nine hours, which will still be a goal for another day, to having a little more fun for myself

and trying to put some energy towards Kathleen, making sure she had a good time and wanted to come back and do [the Ironman Triathlon] again.”

Having fun was also a goal of Lorenz’s training partner and girlfriend, Kathleen Vedock, who also participated in the triathlon and finished it in 11:59.

“It was her first triathlon, much less her first Ironman,” Lorenz said. “She felt very good afterwards. Probably less than half an hour later, she said, ‘I know so much more now, when’s the next one?’ That’s a good thing, so she had fun.”

And Lorenz’s cycling year isn’t over. He raced as a member of the Armed Forces Cycling Team in the La Vuelta de Bisbee April 22-24 and the Tour of the Gila, held in

Silver Springs, N. M., April 27-May 1. The two events required more training from the Ironman athlete.

“This week has been pretty limited [for training],” Lorenz said. “[I’m] just trying to recover and sleep and relax a bit, but training should kick in again sometime soon. ... I’m training for the Bisbee race and part of that is recovery from the Ironman.”

Arizona’s first Ironman Triathlon wasn’t Lorenz’s first (he competed in the German Ironman Triathlon three times and the Austrian Ironman Triathlon once), and with the Ironman Triathlon World Championship just six months away, it’s not going to be his last.



Maj. Matt Lorenz, 306th Military Intelligence Battalion, trains for the the Ironman Triathlon World Championship, to be held in Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, Oct. 15. Lorenz qualified for the event by finishing 47th out of 1,830 competitors in the first Arizona Ironman Triathlon.

Around the Army: Military news service articles that have TRADOC relevance

Recruiters stand down to refocus on values

By Gerry J. Gilmore/American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON (American Forces Press Service, May 20, 2005) – Army recruiters are taking a pause today to refocus on values as investigations are underway to see if some recruiters are cheating to make quotas.

“We’re going to have a values stand-down day to take a look at who we are as an institution and what we represent,” Maj. Gen. Michael D. Rochelle, the Army’s senior recruiting officer, told reporters today at the Pentagon.

Rochelle noted that seven cases involving alleged recruiter improprieties at different locations across the country are now being investigated.

One widely reported case involves a recruiter in Houston who allegedly threatened a potential recruit with arrest if

he didn’t show up for a meeting. And some recruiters in Colorado have been accused of offering advice on how to pass drug tests and falsify documents. Citing his potential role in adjudicating the cases under investigation, the general didn’t talk about any case specifically.

Recruiters shouldn’t be taking improper “shortcuts” to bolster their numbers, Rochelle noted. This type of behavior, he asserted, is “simply not acceptable.”

The current recruiting environment is challenging the Army’s 7,500 recruiters, Rochelle acknowledged, noting his service is now about 6,600 active-duty recruits below quota as recent data shows the propensity of young people to join the Army continues to fall.

Sustained land combat operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, combined with a low unemployment rate, are driving “the most challenging conditions we have seen in

recruiting” since the all-volunteer Army began in 1973, Rochelle noted.

But cheating isn’t the answer, the two-star general emphasized, noting that’s one of the messages being delivered during today’s stand-down.

Rochelle said all recruiters today are required to watch an unscripted video-taped message from him as part of today’s stand-down. Secondly, he said, commissioned officers and noncommissioned officers with U.S. Army Recruiting Command will reaffirm their oaths to the Army.

Recruiters will also discuss why personal integrity, values and ethics are important and necessary in their work, Rochelle said.

The American public “can rest assured – rest absolutely assured – that we hold every single recruiter to the highest level of adherence to those values,” he said.

Arrival sets tone for civic leaders’ Fort Bliss visit

By Terri Lukach/American Forces Press Service

FORT BLISS, Texas (TRADOC News Service, May 2, 2005) – The Joint Civilian Orientation Conference’s introduction to Fort Bliss April 29 was highly symbolic of the nature and mission of the installation they were about to visit – and one the conference participants will never forget.

It began as the Air Force C-17 Globemaster III transporting the group began its approach into El Paso. The JCOC participants began to prepare for another ordinary landing at the next stop on their weeklong tour of U.S. military installations when the cabin of the C-17 suddenly went dark. A row of red lights lining the upper walls began to strobe, and the previously tranquil flight turned into a knuckle-gripping ride, as the pilot plunged the plane into a high-speed spiral dive and executed a fully manual landing.

With engines roaring and the sparse accommodations rattling from speed and thrust, the passengers quickly realized they were in the midst of a combat-assault landing of the type U.S. forces used when landing at Baghdad airport at the height of hostilities.

Considering that training and deploying combat and combat-support units and conducting support-and-stability operations in wartime are two of Fort Bliss’s primary missions, the landing seemed quite appropriate. Welcome to the Army.

But the landing wasn’t the only surprise in store for the JCOC. Stepping out of the plane and onto the stairway that led to the tarmac, the civic leaders were greeted by the famous 62nd U.S. Army Brass Band and walked down a red carpet lined with dignitaries waiting to welcome them. In the distance, three men in kilts sounded bagpipes playing ancient Scottish war songs.

A hero’s welcome – again, nothing new for Fort Bliss, which serves as a main embarkation and demobilization point for individuals and units coming and going to Iraq. Since the beginning of Operation Iraqi Freedom, more than 60,000 troops of all services have either trained at Fort Bliss before deploying, or passed through the post on their way back to private life.

“So this is what it feels like to come home to post,” one of the participants remarked.

The experiences were just the beginning of the JCOC’s introduction to Army

life, and especially Army life in the American Southwest.

Over a backyard dinner at the home of Fort Bliss’s commanding general, Maj. Gen. Michael A. Vane, the JCOC participants were served a buffet of typical Southwest cuisine, and entertained by flamenco and mariachi dancers.

Of course, dinner and dancers at the home of the commanding general is not part of a typical homecoming, but then the JCOC is not a typical group.

Begun in 1948, the JCOC is a weeklong, multiservice orientation program for civilian leaders. The program is a favorite of Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, who spoke to the group over a Pentagon breakfast April 25. The current conference is the 69th since 1948.

Dinner ended with a live presentation of Lee Greenwood’s famous song “God Bless the USA” and some parting comments from Vane, who thanked the JCOC “for all you do to support the military and especially the Army in the Global War on Terror.”

The next morning, JCOC participants began their tour of Fort Bliss. First stop: Patriot air and missile defense.

The Patriot battalion at Fort Bliss was

the first to be armed with Patriot Advanced Capability-3 missiles – new “hit-to-kill” technology that holds 16 missiles rather than the four held by the older version. In 2001, a lighter, quicker version of the system, the “Patriot Light,” debuted at Fort Bliss.

Designed in keeping with the military’s transformation toward lighter and more lethal forces, the Patriot Light was built to fit on a heavy humvee. It is not only more maneuverable, efficient, faster and cheaper to deploy, but allows for a rapid response when little time is available for a massive buildup of forces.

After a quick briefing, the JCOC was bused out to Patriot Park, home of the Army’s Air Defense Center, to see and learn about the PAC-3 and its capabilities. In addition to U.S. forces, the forces of 28 allied nations have been trained on the Patriot system at Fort Bliss.

The Patriot is capable of engaging a wide variety of weapons, in addition to tactical ballistic missiles. “If it flies, it dies” was the way one briefer put it. The equipment is maintained 24 hours a day.

JCOC participants inspected the basic parts of the Patriot system: the antenna mast, the PAC-3 radar, the phased-array radar, the Patriot launching station, and – the fun part – the PCROFT, or Patriot Conduct-of-Fire Trainer.

“That’s where you can actually get in the system and kill something,” the PCROFT instructor said.

And that’s exactly what the JCOC did.

Inside the PCROFT, the group learned how to interpret the signs and signals of an incoming weapon; identify it as friendly, hostile or unknown; track it; determine its intent; lock onto it; and fire – watching the Patriot launch, rise along a projected track and take out the enemy weapon.

“Awesome” was the one-word response from several JCOC participants – a reaction expressed repeatedly throughout their weeklong experiences.

Later in the day, the JCOC group made its way out to McGregor Range Base Camp in New Mexico, about 28 miles north of Fort Bliss. The range encompasses about 1.1 million acres, about the same size as Rhode Island.

At the range, the JCOC received a crash course in gun safety and holding, aiming and firing a 9mm pistol. They then donned protective vests, ear and eyewear and were escorted onto the range in groups to fire the weapons using live ammunition. They also got to keep the targets.

At a stop earlier in the week at Parris Island, S.C., JCOC members learned how to simulate firing a 9mm at an indoor range, but this was their first experience on the pistol with live ammunition. They also practiced firing rocket-propelled grenade and Stinger missile launchers, firing simulated canisters rather than live ammunition, and posed for pictures with the deadly shoulder-mounted weapons that have done so much damage in the hands of terrorists.

Between Patriot Park and McGregor Range, JCOC participants had lunch at the Stafford Dining Facility and shared their meal with a group of Soldiers departing for Iraq. The participants got a chance to spend time with the Soldiers, ask how they felt about their mission and thank them for their service.

“The whole trip has been very impressive for me,” said JCOC participant Nicole de Lara Valdes, an executive with E! Entertainment Television, Latin America. “The technology, the logistics – my jaw has hit the floor more than once, but I had a knot in my throat when we were having lunch with those guys who were about to be deployed.

“One said he was given seven days to go home and see his family,” she continued, “but he told me he just couldn’t say goodbye to his 22-month-old daughter again. My heart went out to him and his family. That was probably the most emotional part of the trip for me. How do you appreciate that? It’s very different to read about it in the papers than it is to look into the eyes of someone who is about to be deployed.”

The JCOC’s indoctrination into the Army at Fort Bliss ended much as it began. After the participants loaded their belongings into the great cabin of the C-17 and strapped themselves into their seats, the huge plane taxied down the runway, slowed to a crawl, then rose like a rocket into the evening sky, engines roaring in a perfect tactical ascent.

Carlisle wargame contemplates 'what if' factor

By Gerry J. Gilmore/American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON (TRADOC News Service, May 5, 2005) – Gen. George S. Patton is reputed to have said, "If everyone is thinking alike, then somebody isn't thinking."

American and allied military strategists shared their unique ideas to confront a fictional threat set in the year 2015 during classroom exercises held May 1-6 at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., home of the Army War College.

The wargame, named "Unified Quest 2005" and co-sponsored by the Army's Training and Doctrine Command and U.S. Joint Forces Command, marked the culmination of yearlong Joint-service strategy sessions. Military specialists from England, France, Germany and other U.S.-allied nations also participated in the wargame.

Unified Quest participants "are looking at future concepts, but they're dealing with current capabilities," explained Clement "Bill" Rittenhouse, TRADOC's wargame division chief.

Another group of UQ wargamers,

Rittenhouse noted, was made up of people from JFCOM's Joint Experimentation Directorate, who participated long-distance from Suffolk, Va.

The "what if" of Unified Quest revolves around "Redland," a fictional southeastern European country that wants to take its place in the sun among the world's prominent nations, Rittenhouse explained. Redland has Islamic cultural roots that go back 300 years, he noted, and boasts significant military forces, including weapons of mass destruction.

Yet, Redland can't match the power of the U.S. military, Rittenhouse observed, noting, "They can't take us on conventionally." Therefore, he said, Redland would most likely rely on the use of asymmetrical warfare.

The wargame script shows Redland threatening some key transit points of the global petroleum industry, and the fictional country has invaded the "boot" of southern Italy.

The fictional crisis has roiled global oil markets and caused the price of gasoline in the United States to spike to \$8 a gallon, according to retired Lt. Gen. William G. Carter, the leader of the wargame's "blue,"

or friendly forces.

To safeguard the world's oil supply, U.S. and allied forces are preparing to invade Redland from several directions, Carter said. Enemy, or "red," forces, he noted, have already mounted asymmetric attacks on U.S. and allied military targets, killing hundreds of servicemembers and civilians.

Redland's battle strategy, U.S. contractor Ron Clock noted, is to continue fighting without taking chances that would lose the war. In this way, he said, U.S. and allied forces would exhaust themselves and eventually just make peace.

Carter predicted eventual victory for U.S. and allied forces, noting it would take a little over six months to eliminate Redland's military threat.

One concept studied at Unified Quest was how protracted combat impacts stability operations, said TRADOC commander Gen. Kevin P. Byrnes.

"Think about items such as collateral damage," Byrnes said, noting that combat operations affect local populations and can influence efforts to establish post-war governments and lasting peace.

Conference looks for solutions to save lives

By Sgt. 1st Class Doug Sample/American Forces Press Service

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (TRADOC News Service, May 4, 2005) – Powerful improvised explosive devices set off by cellphones, doorbells, toy remotes and tripwires are the leading cause of death among U.S. Soldiers in Iraq.

For that reason, Lt. Gen. Russel L. Honore, commander of 1st U.S. Army, summoned observers and trainers from his command to Camp Shelby here for a two-day conference to discuss ways to better train Soldiers to react, interdict and defeat IEDs on the battlefield.

Arriving here from his Fort Gillem headquarters in Atlanta, the general – whose command stretches throughout 27 states east of the Mississippi River, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands – has made IED training a priority for Reserve and Guard Soldiers mobilizing for war.

More than 41,000 Reserve and Guard Soldiers have received some level of IED training here before deploying to Iraq and Afghanistan.

"There is no more important business in 1st Army and to our Army today than to continue to develop, continue to train and continue to evolve techniques to help us fight IEDs," Honore told a group of trainers during an opening briefing.

"As the enemy adapts, we need to be able to adapt. The fact that he is using IEDs is no precursor for us to quit," the general said. "We will win this fight. And for us to win, we have to be adaptable, we have to be flexible, and we have to outthink the enemy."

That is the challenge the general put forth as trainers try to come up with new ways to train and protect Soldiers from the dangers of IEDs, while at the same time trying to outsmart what leaders here say is an "adaptive enemy."

"The enemy is constantly adapting ways of using IEDs to attack formations," the general reminded the trainers. "We've seen up to 13 ways he has created just to arm an IED – everything from using a car remote to a cellphone to simple tripwire." The enemy, he said, is hiding bombs inside garbage and litter, and burying them

beneath the streets.

"If you see a dead dog, or if you see a dead sheep in front of a shop you know shouldn't be there, then you know something is wrong," he said, emphasizing that the U.S. military needs to do its best to stay ahead of enemy tactics.

Today, trainers sat in on a videoteleconference with 3rd Infantry Division Soldiers currently in Iraq to learn about the latest on IED threats in the field.

Earlier, members of the Pentagon's Joint IED Defeat Task Force shared lessons learned from collaborative efforts to detect IEDs gathered from around the services. The task force, established in October 2003 and headed by Brig. Gen. Joseph Votel, works to develop countermeasures against IED attacks.

Early actions included increased body armor and up-armored and armored vehicles. But as Honore pointed out, "Getting more armor isn't always the solution. The enemy just gets bigger bombs."

Col. Edward Martin, deputy director of the IED task force, said the military is

changing some of its tactics by targeting the bomb makers and “making it more painful for the enemy.”

“If the pain is greater than the gain, the outcome is obvious,” he said at a May 3 news briefing.

Being proactive, rather than reactive, is a key part of 1st Army’s IED training, said Lt. Col. Selso Tello, chief of training.

“We are trying to be able to engage the enemy where he is placing his IEDs, and going out and hunting IED makers,” he said.

But the enemy in Iraq may be changing tactics as well.

Honore said that just as the Army has been using pattern analysis to study how IED attacks are planned and implemented, the enemy too is conducting its own surveillance, studying time of day and routes of convoys, and the reaction of response units when events happen. Simply put, “As you watch the bear, the bear watches you,” he said.

“As the enemy changes their tactics, techniques and procedures, we must change ours,” said Lt. Col. Alan Hartfield, training officer for the task force.

One way the task force is doing so is by teaching trainers here a “holistic approach” to stopping IED attacks that focuses on intelligence and information operations as well as mitigation, prediction, detection, prevention and neutralization, Hartfield said.

“It’s good, solid, basic skills, with every Soldier being a sensor and aware of what to be looking for so they can feed actionable intelligence to go get the bomb makers and that source of supply,” he explained.

Though the conference also looked at emerging technologies as a way to defeat IEDs – discussed behind closed doors for security reasons – Hartfield and other leaders here said new technology is no “silver bullet.”

He said the military currently has

sensors and jamming devices, and is rapidly fielding other technologies.

But Tello said that just as armor isn’t a 100-percent solution, neither is new technology. “Even though we have the latest technology, they are all just tools of combat,” he said. “And that’s the way we look at them. There is no technology today that will provide an ‘absolute solution’ to the problem we have right now. It’s always going to take the Soldiers to be able to engage and take out and hunt down whatever it is that is facing us.”

Possibly the best idea to combat the IED threat to come out of this conference requires little technology at all. Honore told trainers here he wants to incorporate a chapter on IEDs into the Common Tasks Training manuals used by every Soldier in basic training.

“The biggest killer on the battlefield, and there is no task in the CTT book for the Soldier,” he said. “We’ve got to fix that.”

Soldiers graduate from first MOS course offered in a combat zone since World War II

By Maj. Eric Bloom

CAMP PHOENIX, KABUL, Afghanistan (TRADOC News Service, May 31, 2005) – Soldiers from 76th Infantry Brigade, Indiana National Guard, assigned to Coalition Joint Task Force Phoenix, were honored May 28 during a graduation ceremony held for an infantry military-occupation skill-qualification course.

It is only the second time in history an infantry MOSQ course has been held in a combat zone, the first being in World War II. Task Force Phoenix spearheaded the qualification course during its deployment to train the Afghan National Army.

“As you know, you have been part of history. You are the first MOSQ course to be conducted in a combat zone since

WWII, and part of the first National Guard 11B (infantry) class,” said Command Sgt. Maj. James Gordon, task force command sergeant major, during his address to the graduates.

Sgt. Joe McFarren of Headquarters Company, 76th Infantry Brigade, was named the course’s honor graduate, and Spc. Matt Estheiner received the commandant’s award for academic success during the course.

The two-week course was conducted at Camp Phoenix near Kabul and at the Afghan National Army’s Kabul Military Training Center. The course was offered to Soldiers who already held a primary MOS. These Soldiers are now qualified for 11B (infantry) as a secondary MOS.

While 46 Soldiers began the course,

only 35 graduated after two demanding weeks of honing their infantry skills.

The Soldiers also performed squad live-fire and military operations in urban terrain training, adding more realism to their training.

Anytime the Soldiers were in the field, they were aware that a real enemy threat was nearby and live land mines were in the area.

The qualified 11B instructors assured that training and doctrine standards were maintained throughout the course.

The main difference about this course is that the stress factor was real; the instructors conducted the course among real Afghan locals and within an actual combat zone.

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What's **TRADOC Perspective**? It's a monthly "ezine" capturing TRADOC strategic stories and top articles from TRADOC News Service while providing a perspective on what happened around the command during the previous month. Used in conjunction with TNS email notifications, **TRADOC Perspective** gives TNS and TRADOC strategic topics/themes more visibility and thus keeps readers more mindful of TRADOC's focus and the command's important work.

About TRADOC Public Affairs:

Training and Doctrine Command Public Affairs Office's mission is to provide information to the TRADOC community, the Army at large and the general public about TRADOC. The PAO advises TRADOC's commanding general and deputy commanding general/chief of staff on all Public Affairs matters, especially on the most effective strategic, operational and tactical strategies to communicate the CG's

Last blast: Combined Arms Support Command realigns for future

FORT LEE, Va. (TRADOC News Service, May 4, 2005) – Keeping pace with U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's and the Army's Transformation, the Combined Arms Support Command recently announced a major headquarters realignment.

CASCOM leadership determined that as currently organized, it lacked the strategic agility as an organization to anticipate, respond or solve the logistics issues and challenges facing our rapidly evolving Army today.

"This new realignment is significantly different from the way we've done business in the past, consolidating the logistics branch functions for training, doctrine and combat-development functions under two integrating deputy commander staff elements: futures and training," said Maj. Gen. Ann E. Dunwoody, CASCOM and Fort Lee commanding general.

CASCOM has traditionally approached and responded to issues with branch-centric solutions.

"As we move to a more multifunctional demanding Army, we have to organize accordingly. This new alignment optimizes our talented workforce and capitalizes on current and future logistics initiatives," Dunwoody said.

The road to the realignment began earlier this year when Dunwoody formed a "Transformation Team" to evaluate the current organization. In addition, tiger teams were called in from outside



the organization to give their perspective. A number of alternatives were critically considered, evaluated and refined by the Transformation Team.

The new structure reflects the first major change at CASCOM since the mid-1990s.

"We conducted a command-climate survey soon after (Dunwoody) arrived," said Col. Mike Joyner, CASCOM chief of staff. "Overwhelmingly, the response was that we needed to realign to better support the needs of the Army."



NEXT MONTH'S CALENDAR

Event	Date	Location
TRADOC Organization Day/birthday	June 30	Fort Monroe, Va.
NCO/Soldier of the Year	July 18-21	Fort Monroe, Va.

TRADOC FOCUS AREAS JANUARY THROUGH JUNE

- Access the "right" force (featured in January 2005 **TRADOC Perspective**)
- Implement the training strategy to increase rigor in our training environments (featured in February 2005 **TRADOC Perspective**)
- Implement the education strategy to return agile (self-aware and adaptive) leaders to the operational force (featured in March 2005 **TRADOC Perspective**)
- Accelerate the transition to the future force
- Advance Joint interdependencies (featured in April 2005 **TRADOC Perspective**)
- Ensure new capabilities via Soldier-as-a-System

vision, priorities and objectives.

We serve as the command's official spokesperson and liaison with the news media. We provide professional and technical expertise to the commander and staff in the areas of command information, media relations, community relations and communications plans. We exercise operational control of The U.S. Continental Army Band as Headquarters TRADOC's prime community-

outreach tool. We provide guidance to and advise TRADOC senior mission commanders and their Public Affairs representatives.

We also provide content oversight for TRADOC Webpages for currency, accuracy and compliance with CG vision, objectives and priorities. We work with the TRADOC Chief Information Officer to ensure an effective Web presence for TRADOC in portraying the command's vision.